

W.C. Burleigh Papers

McGraw

(24)

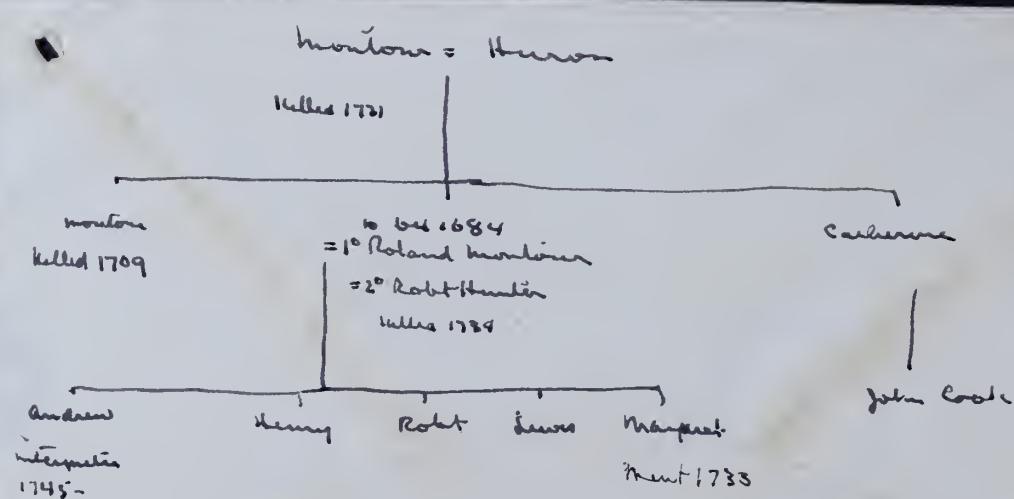
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Box 73 WELLINGTON Ontario



Dr. H. C. Durleigh, U.O.

BATH ONT.





—Globe and Mail.

New Cabinet Ministers Appointed by Premier Frost Will Be Sworn Into Office Today

From left are J. Wilfred Spooner of Cochrane South, mines minister; Mr. Frost and Dr. Matthew B. Dymond of Ontario riding, minister of reform institutions.

First Indian Senator May Be G. C. Monture

Ottawa, July 17 (CP). — An Indian who has gained world recognition as a mining engineer may be appointed to the Senate.

He is Gilbert C. Monture, 60, a great-grandson of Capt. Joseph Brant, the famous chief of the Iroquois. It was through Capt. Brant that the Six Nations Indians assisted the British to occupy Canada.

Mr. Monture, born on the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, retired in June, 1956, as chief of the mineral resources division of the Federal Mines Department. He now is vice-president of Stratmat Ltd., a mining and metallurgical development company.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker is reported to be giving serious consideration to the selection of Mr.

Monture to fulfil his election promise to put a representative of Canada's 150,000 native Indians in the Senate.

Jim Gladstone, 70, chief of the Blood Band in Alberta, also is reported as a possible choice. However, sources close to Mr. Diefenbaker say Mr. Monture likely will be chosen over Mr. Gladstone, a farmer and rancher and president of the Alberta Association of Indians.

Another possible choice is Andy Paull of British Columbia, president of the North American Indian Brotherhood.

Mr. Diefenbaker may announce the appointment of an Indian to the Senate after his return to Ottawa next week from a holiday in Saskatchewan.

There now are 16 vacancies in the 102-seat upper chamber. Current membership is made up of five Conservatives, 78 Liberals, one Independent Liberal and two Independents.

An expert on tin production, Mr. Monture was educated on the Six Nations Reserve, at Brantford Collegiate Institute and Queen's University. He entered Queen's in 1914 but the First World War interrupted his education. He re-entered the university in 1919, graduating in 1921.

In 1923, he joined the mines department as chief of the editorial branch. By 1946 he had become head of the mineral resources division and had become known as an expert in his field.

Mr. Monture has represented Canada at many international conferences on minerals. During the Second World War he was Canadian executive officer of the combined production and resources board in Washington. In this capacity he represented Canada in the allocation of strategic minerals.

In 1946, he was Canadian delegate to the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference in Paris in 1953 and for six months in 1954 was a mining economist with the international of the Canadian delegation to the bank for reconstruction and development in a project to assist conservation and utilization of economic progress in Malaya. natural resources in 1949 and a Mr. Monture was a member in member in 1950 of the sub-committee set up to study world resources in 1953 and 1954 of the UN committee on mineral resources of the joint U.S.-Canada industrial sources of iron ore. Between mobilization planning committee. January and April of 1956 he was a member of a Colombo Plan mission which studied the mineral

In 1950 he was a mining economist with the UN economic mission which studied the mineral



Gilbert C. Monture

Making

Work Being Carried on by 17-Man Expedition in

His project appealed strongly to the Society, already keenly interested in aviation and air photography. Byrd's naval aviation unit joined the seagoing, geographic - backed Donald B. MacMillan expedition.

From a base at Etah, Greenland, north of what is now Thule Air Base, Byrd and his companions covered thousands of square miles by plane. With Floyd Bennett, he became the first man to fly over Greenland's icecap. Prophetically, he began a story in the November, 1925, Geographic with the words: "Aviation will conquer the Arctic — and the Antarctic, too."

Of the many articles that Byrd wrote for the National Geographic on polar subjects, the latest appears in the July issue with the tribute paid him by Dr. Grosvenor. Written as a salute to the men at the South Pole, it turned out instead to be his farewell. For his death, on March 11, 1957, occurred only four days after he made final corrections in the manuscript.

In these, the last words Byrd wrote for publication, he turns the spotlight on today's scientific leader at the South Pole, Dr. Paul A. Siple.

Young Siple, winner of a Boy Scout contest for the honor, accompanied Byrd on his first expedition into the Antarctic. From then on, he was staunch companion and friend on all Byrd's expeditions. With 17 colleagues,

he has now dug in for a long polar winter such as no other men have ever experienced.

Dr. Siple's tape-recorded running account of the establishment

faces there forms the third article of the Antarctic trilogy in the July Geographic.

"Already it has grown much colder," he dictated to the tape

of the South Polar base and the problems the wintering party

that was to go out on the last plane before winter night set in.

"The warm zero weather of summer is only an elusive memory . . . calculations show we may have to endure the frightening unknown of 120 degrees below zero, or even lower.

"But the weather, after all, is



Drive Chevrolet

car!



Life of Sir William Johnson, Bart.
by
William L. Stone.

p. 94 At a Council with Indians at Lancaster, Pa., in 1744

Among the friends to the mission was the celebrated Catherine Montour,-- a princess of the Senecas residing at the head of Seneca lake in the midst of a clan whom she ruled. Mrs. Montour was a half-breed, her father according to tradition and her own story, having been governor of Canada, and her mother a Huron. Until about ten years of age, she had been carefully ~~raised~~ reared and educated, and her manners, even then, in her old age, were affable, and comparatively polite. During the war between the Six Nations and the French and Hurons, she was captured and carried into the country of the Senecas, by whom she was adopted. On arriving at years of maturity she was married to a famous war-captain, who was in great esteem for the glory he achieved for his people in their wars against the Catawbas, by whom she had several children. About fifteen years before the date of this council, her chief was slain by the Catawbas. She had two daughters, both married to war-captains, who were then upon the warpath at the south. She had also a son, John, a man of great prowess, then absent against the Catawbas. He was a brave partisan warrior at a later period, and a great favorite of Sir William Johnson--being often in his service. Although so young when made a prisoner, she had nevertheless preserved her language; and being in youth and middle age very handsome, and of good address, she had been greatly caressed by the gentlewomen of Philadelphia during her occasional visits to that city with her people on business. Indeed she was always held in great esteem by the white people, invited into their houses, and entertained with marked civility.

Witham Marshe's Journal.

p. 439 In 1753, on an application for 600,000 acres of land west of the Alleghanies,

"Not satisfied, however, with this, the commissioners prevailed upon Captain Montour to use his influence with the Indians, to effect a sale of the lands in question. The influence of the half breed was successful; and upon the thirteenth of June a deed, signed by all the chiefs, was given, "confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full effect" and guarantying that the settlement south-east of the Ohio should not by them be molested.

*Probably Henry Mintun, the Indian Interpreter--son of Catherine Montour-- to whom allusion has been made in a former chapter.

p. 10 (vol. LL) 1756 On declaration of war by Pennsylvania against the Delawares & Shawnees.

"Simultaneously with this news, the Half King and several other chiefs of the Confederates, who had lately visited Philadelphia, accompanied by Colonel Claus and Andrew Montour, at this time Sir William's secretary and interpreter, for the purpose of an amicable settlement with the Delawares, returned to Mount Johnson.

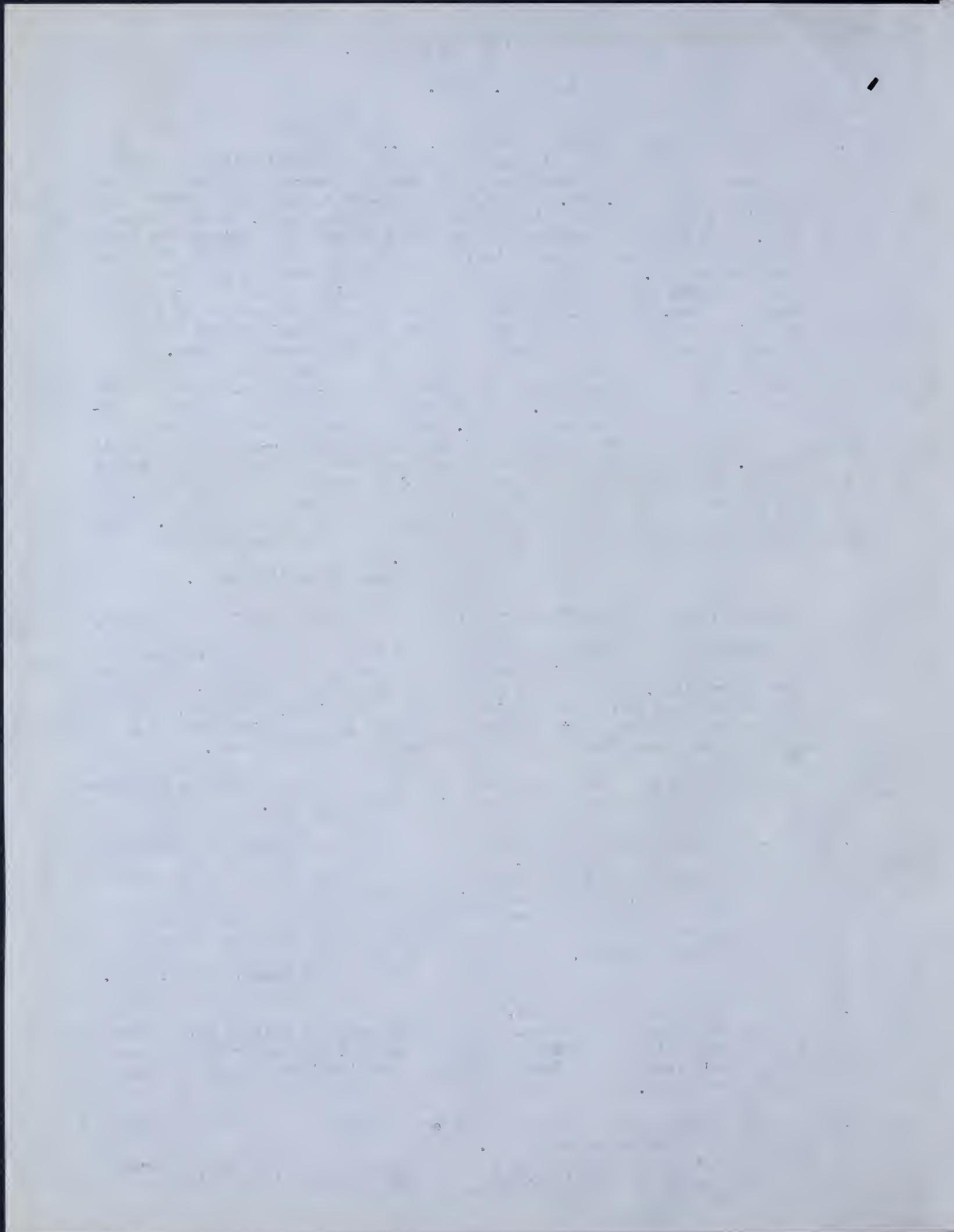
Johnson to the lords of trade, 28 May, 1756.

p. 132 1760 Returning from Niagara.

"One division under Brewer, took the land route to Detroit with a drove of forty oxen, kindly furnished by Colonel Bouquet; and was accompanied by Sir William's interpreted, Captain Montour, with twenty of the Six Nations to serve as scouts.

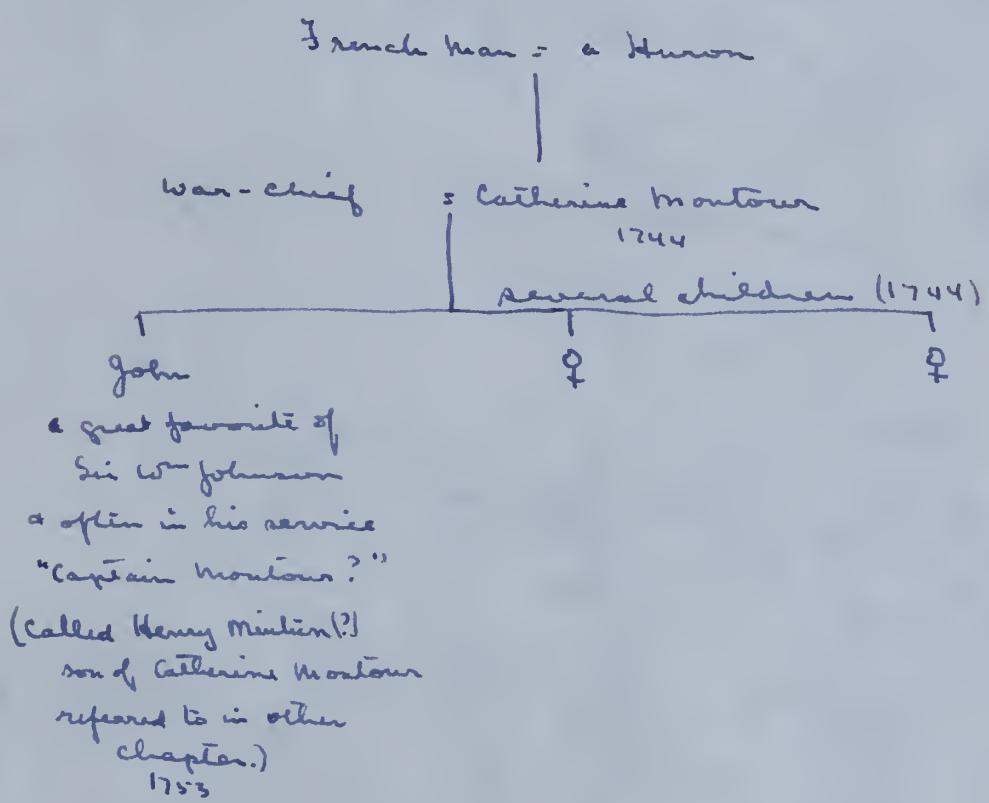
p. 214 1764 On the offer of fifty dollars each for the heads of the two chief men of the Delawares.

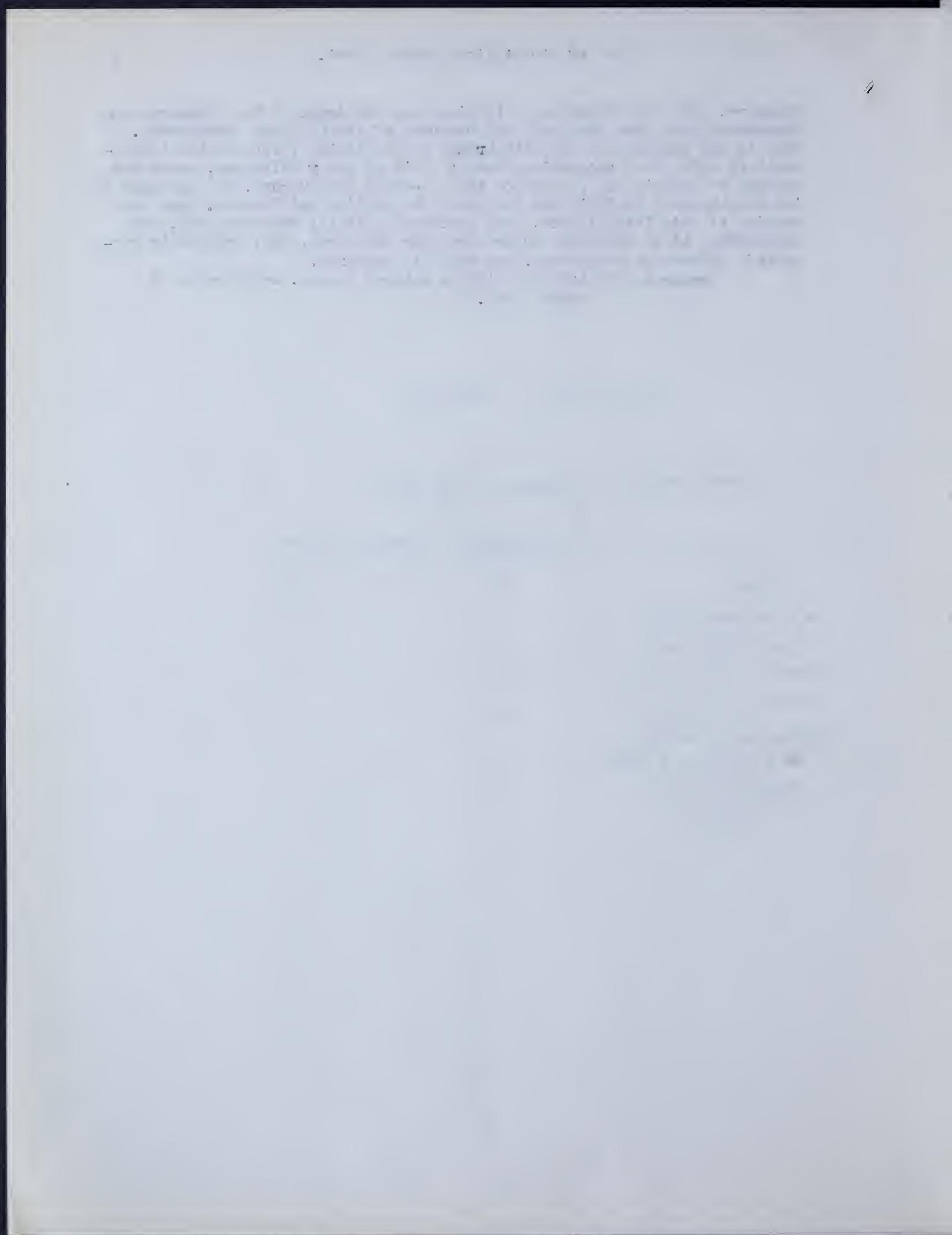
"Under this stimulant, a party of two hundred Tuscaroras and Oneidas, under the command of Captain Montour, left their castles in the middle of



February, with the intention of falling upon the towns of the Delawares and Shawanees lying near the forks and branches of the Ohio and Susquehanna. When in the vicinity of the main branch of the latter river, on the twenty-sixth of July, they ascertained that a party of forty Delawares, under the command of Captain Bull, a son of the ill-fated Teedyuscung, was encamped in the neighborhood on their way to attack the English settlements. Upon the receipt of this intelligence, they marched stealthily upon the camp, and surrounding it at daybreak, rushed upon the Delawares, who, completely surprised, offered no resistance, and were all captured.

Manuscript letter: Sir William Johnson to Col. Bradstreet, 2d
March, 1764.





1665 about this time a French nobleman named Montour settled in Canada. He was a
squaw, probably a Huron & was father of one son & 2 daughters

11

1684 Mme Montour born before this year.

1685 while in French service her son was wounded & joined Indians. He was killed in 1709
His sister, Mme. Montour, lived on the Susquehanna & was a noted interpreter
The other sister married a Miami

1694 At 16 yrs of age Mme Montour captures by Iroquois & adopted, prob. by a Seneca. She was a
Seneca named Roland Montour. Has 4 or 5 ch - Andrew Henry, Robt Hunter & Margaret
Roland had a bro. called Stuttering John & sister named Esther, Kate, Cathrina or Catherine

1708 Father a Frenchman had a son & 2 daughters, by an Indian wife

1709 Joncaire killed interpreter Montour, whose bro.-in-law was present

1711 Mme Montour first known as interpreter

1712 Madame Montour & husband at Onondaga.

1719 " "

1721 Joncaire killed the original Montour by Vaudreuil's order.

1728 Madame Montour, interpreter, m. 1st Roland Montour, a Seneca, m. 2d Robt Hunter (Carillon-
doriana) an Oneida chief. She said to be French, of unmixed blood. Her sister married

1729 Robt Hunter, killed among the Miami

1733 Margaret, da. of Madame Montour

1734 Robt Hunter (Carillon-doriana) killed by the Catawbas.

1745 Andrew Montour, on behalf of Pennsylvania

1750 Andrew Montour, interpreter

1751 " " "

1753 " " "

1754 Catherine Montour aunt of Capt. Montour. He was uncle of Lynn Montour

1760 Capt Montour from Oquaga

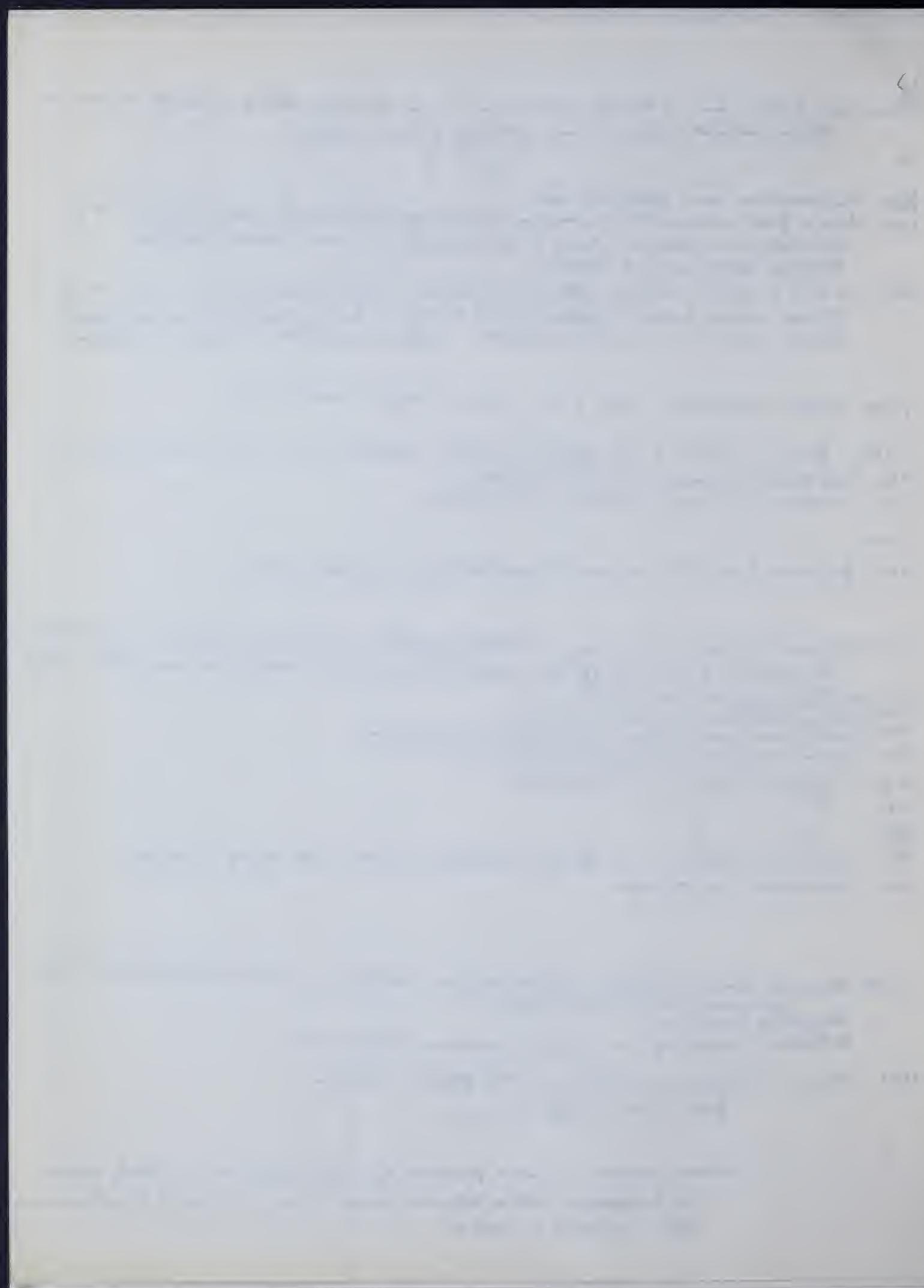
1778 Horrible stories of Catherine & Esther Montour. Cath's da. of French Margaret, wife of Echo-
gohera, King of the Munsego.

" Rowland Montour

At Battle of Wyoming was Catherine Montour & her two sons

1791 Mary & Catherine, sisters of the former Andrew
John Cook is Catherine's son.

Andrew Montour reported grandson of a French governor & an Indian Squaw
His halfbreed mother, Catharine Montour, was a native of Canada, carried
off by Iroquois & adopted



An Old Frontier of France
severance

Montour

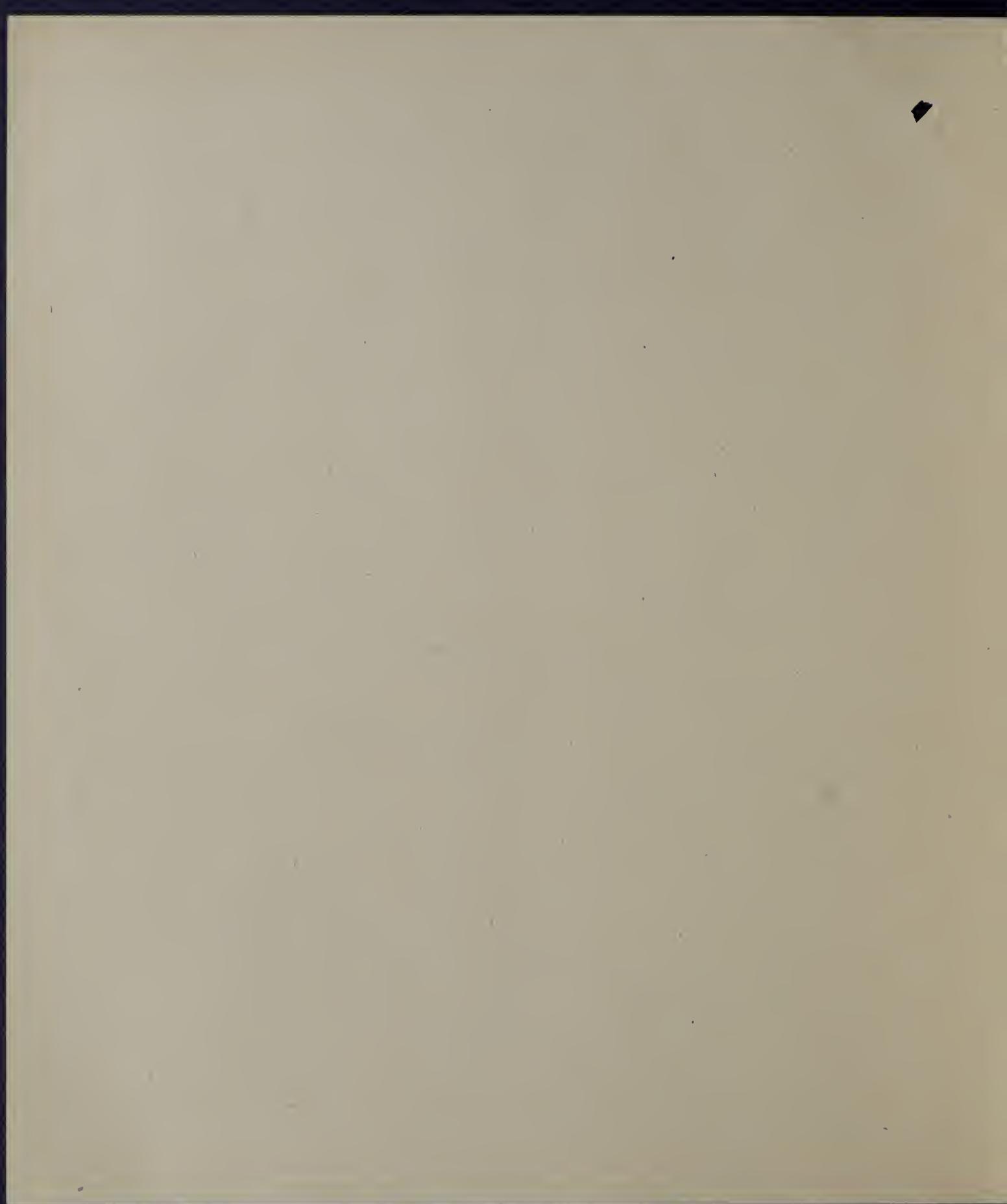
1917

Frontenac himself was said to have had half-breed descendants, of whom were the prominent family of Montour; but this statement, much repeated by writers, is apocryphal. . . . A report of 1709 says of Sandresil: "He has had to order for sure to get rid of one Montour, who springs from such a marriage. It appears that all such children born of French father & Indian mother, of it make all the trouble possible for the French."

1709

Towards the end of April, 1709, as Joncaire and his men were at a place "called by the Indians Orsaronda being upon the Creek that lies opposite Cayouge," that is, Sodus Bay, they encountered the half-breed interpreter Montour, with 10 sachems of western tribes on their way to Albany. There was a clash of rival interests, the story of which is best told in the language of the old record (Wraxall's "Abridgment of Indian Affairs"). The details here given have been nowhere else noted, which preserves it:

The sd French interpreter Jean Coeur advised Montour to turn back again otherwise he would oblige the 5 Nations to kill him, upon which he replied he would perform his journey to this Place [Albany]. Jean Coeur then desired him to smoke, he replied he had no Tobacco. Jean Coeur then gave him a little, Montour took out his Knife to cut it, Jean Coeur then asked what he did with such a little knife & desired Montour to give it him & he would give him on that was better. As soon as Jean Coeur had the knife in his hand away at the same time there stood a French Man behind Montour with a Hatchet under his Coat who cut the sd Montour into his Head & killed him, whereupon the 10 Sachems come to Cayouge with Montour would have killed the French Interpreter Jean Coeur & all his Company if it had not been for the sd Montours Brother in Law who prevented it.



An Old Frontier of France

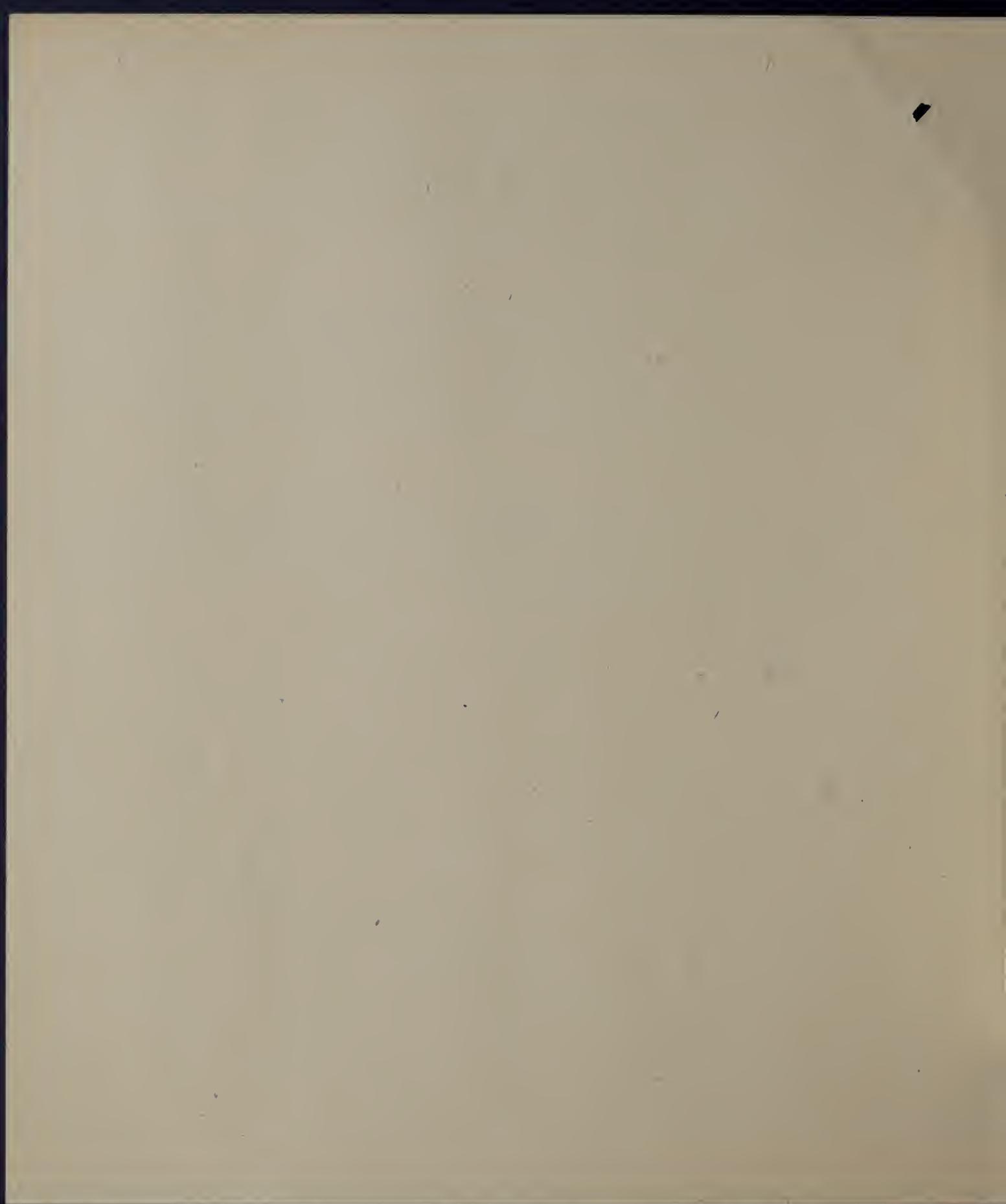
Montour

2

... Our reason for Journeyc's enmity towards Montour was that the latter had turned traitor to the French, and not only thwarted their aims among the Iroquois, wherever he could, but induced bands of Western Indians, bringing furs for trade, to carry them to Albany, rather than make barter with Journeyc.

1750 On May 28th, a treaty with all these tribes was held at Logstown. There were present ten English traders, with their loads of goods; Andrew Montour, interpreter for the English, and George Croghan, chief spokesman for the Province of Pennsylvania. Chabert was also present.

1750 In 1750 the traders Christopher Gist and George Croghan, with its interpreter Andrew Montour, found her (Mary Harris) living on a tributary of the Muskingum, which has ever since been called, in her memory, White Woman's Creek



08-91

P258 1708

♦ That year the Indian Morton family first came to notice. The father was a Frenchman who had a son & two daughters by an Indian wife, & they became prominent. In 1708 the son brought 12 of the Far Indians to trade in Albany; they had come 800 miles. There may have been several families of this name. Journeycake killed the original Morton in 1721 by Vaudreuil's order.

375 1791

In this year we have again a glimpse of the female part of the Morton family, but without a hint of the traditional Queen Esther. The male members often appear. Zeisberger wrote at the Moravian Towns Jan 4 1791:

A robust Indian woman, Mary Morton, sister of Catharine & of the former Andrew Morton, who came here not long ago, upon the request & desire, got leave to be a dweller here. She knows how to speak many languages, for example, Mohawk, her mother tongue, Wyandotte, Ottawa, Chippewa, Shawano, Delaware, English & French. Her sister, Catharine, & several of her friends, live not far from Niagara over the lake, & we have already many times heard that she would like to be here. For John Cook, her son, is here.

Montour

P 262 1712

12-33

Domine was at Onondaga; but Vandeleur sent Longueuil & Chauvignerie there, as Peter Schuyler had been there before & had brought Madame Montour & her husband, to remove jealousies created by the French. Before the Montours arrived in Aug., some of the Indians had gone to Albany

P 266 1749

At this time the French tried to have

Madame Montour settle in Canada

P 272 1728

The celebrated Madame Montour was an interpreter at that time, being then the wife, but soon the widow of Robert Hunter or Carondawana, Onondaga chief. Her first husband was a Seneca named Roland Montour. She was then called "a French woman, who had lived long among these people" & was always represented as of unmixed blood. That year she told an alarming story, which came from her sister, married & living among the Miamis, that the five nations had asked the Miamis to take the hatchet against the English.

P 275 1733

June 18, Shikellamy came to Philadelphia to tell some bad news, & mentioned Margaret, a daughter of Madame Montour.

¹⁷³³ Carondawana, husband of Madame Montour, had been killed by the Calawbas

44-78

P 283 - 1744

Made ^{out} Morton at Lancaster Council

P 285 - 1745 May

On behalf of Pennsylvania went Conf'd
Weser, Andrew Morton, the halfbreed +
Shikellamy their son

P 296 - 1751

George Croghan + Andrew Morton had
several conferences at Logstown early in 1751
with chiefs of the Six Nations living on the
Ohio, on French aggressions there.

P 297 1753

Andrew Morton went to Oneida that
year to invite the Iroquois to a council at
Winchester Va. ... He was there again in August
to messages from Virginia + Pennsylvania.

P 326 1764

Ap. 1 1764 Capt. Morton led 140 Iroquois from
Oquaga + found Kanhaughlon abandoned

P 359 1778 - Wyoming massacre

The horrible stories of Cath. + Esther Morton
were doubted by Stone, nor is his account
of the two families correct. From the former
Catharine's Town, N.Y. has its name, & Col.
Campbell mentioned her + not Esther
at Wyoming. The Pennsylvania tradition
does preserve her name. She is said to
have been the daughter of French Marquet
+ wife of Echohend, King of the Munsey
Indians, succeeding to his authority on
his death + living at Seshequin. A
captive, Mrs. Whittaker, often saw her

She is described as a woman of fine
appearance & pleasant manners. This
was earlier in the war, but the acts ascribed
to her are not in harmony with her character
P. 360 1778

Col. Thomas Hartley reported operations on
the northern line of Pennsylvania in
Sept., having reached Trooper Sept 26, & 200
men:

we burnt Town, Hartley's Palace or town etc

1708 ~~30~~ man = Indian
killed 1721 |
son daa daa
in 1708 brought Indians to Albany

1712 Madame Norton

1719 French sent Madame to settle in Can ~~between~~

1729 Madame wife of Roland Monloire ~~and~~
& wife of Robt Hunter Orenda chif.
to calla french & had notes in Minn.

1733 Margaret daa of Madame.

34 Robt Hunter killed by Celawbas

44 Madame at Lancaster courted

45 Andrew half-breed.

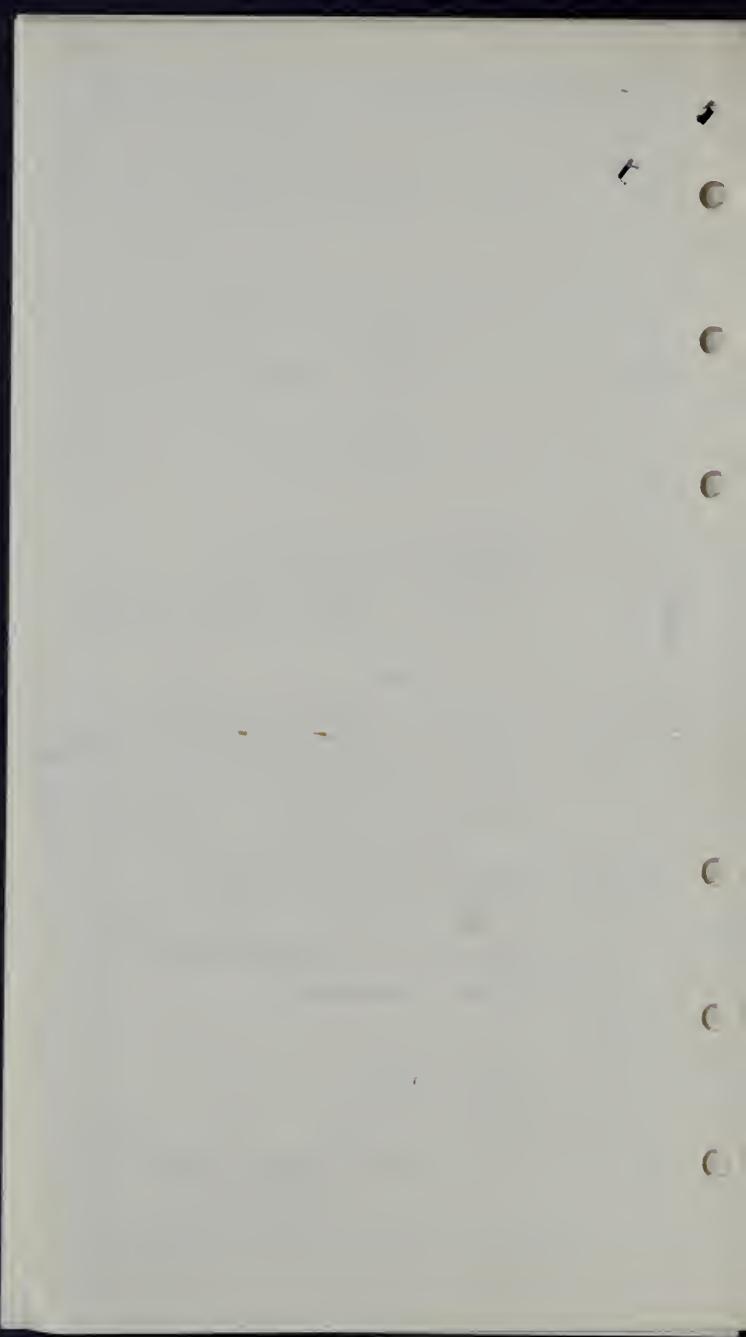
51 "

53 "

64 Capt Monloire

78 Calt & Esther
'da of French Margaret & wife of King
of Minnseys

(was Madame called Margaret?)



Montour

pu A daughter of Catharine Montour is said by legend to have
m. Walter Butler

p12. There is a letter (Johnson papers Vol II p694) of 1757 from his Uncle Thos.,
which speaks of "Captain Montour's aunt who, with all her family,
are great enemies of the English." This is the wife, Catharine
Montour, said to have been a bastard offspring of Frontenac

p19. Jno Butler went down to Schenectady Dec 13, 1764 with Captain
Montour, the nephew of Catharine Montour, & his uncle, therefore,
of Old deign Montour, with whom, as we have seen, legend
has connected Walter Butler. It is of course possible that
Montour may have brought his niece to Buttermere to stay,
while he went to Schenectady & Albany

51. Legend has him the lover, or husband, of the daughter of the Montours
with Catharine Montour. Max Reid, previously referred to,
says: "Molly Brant had a predecessor in the affections of Sir
William in the granddaughter or grandniece of King Hendrick....
... There were two daughters, Charlotte & Caroline. ... Caroline
is said to have married Walter Butler (The Mohawk Valley, p122).

129 (at Battle of Wyoming): She with Catharine Montour, is alleged to
have been there to spur on the killing.

196. (The Americans under Sullivan) had already burned Chemung
where Brant's letter was written and Rowland Montour was
harassing them!

199 Sullivan pushed north burning & destroying, reaching the
Seneca Castle on September 7, and "a very pretty town called Kaen-
andaqualah" on the tenth, where Walter Butler & Rowland Montour
were watching them.

268 (Secondary Sources & Romances)

The story tells of deign Montour, his Indian paramour "with
hair like midnight and two black stars for eyes";

209 Renault, the spy, escapes & goes north to join Willett near
Johnstown. It is October, 1781. He goes to Buttermere seeking
confirmation of Walter Butler's marriage to deign Montour,
the "Cherry-Maid."

H. C. BURLEIGH, M.D. C.M.
BATH, ONTARIO

Feb. 7, 1938.

Mrs. B. H. Brown,
Bath, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Brown:

Due to the confusion created by your letter and the talk I had with Rita on Sunday night, I am writing this note to attempt to clear matters.

As Doctor Boucher, as you may recall, definitely requested that you get on crutches at the end of three weeks so as to hasten the amount of healing by the time your seven weeks were up, it is very important that you get crutches as soon as possible. Naturally a call to see the progress of your fracture and to determine

Montors - abt 1665 a Fr. nobleman named Monton settled in Can., where by an Indian woman, prob. a Huron, he became a father of a son & 2 daughters. This son of Monton grew up among those Indians, who were at that time in alliance with the Fr. In 1685, while in a Fr. town, he was wounded in a fight with 2 Mohawk warriors on L. Champlain. Subseq. he deserts & Fr. comes to live with the "upper nations" of Indians. Through him, in 1708, Lord Cornbury gives a presumption of these west. Indians, including the Mohawk & the Huron, to trade at Albany. For this work, in alleviating the up. nation from a Fr. trade & census, he was killed in 1709 by order of a Marquis de Vaudreuil, Gov. of Can., who boasted that, had Mont. been taken alive, he would have had him hanged. One of 2 daughters of the Fr. nobleman, while living on - Susq. & a Olier became a noted interpreter & friend of a Capt. & was known as Mad. Mont. Her sis. appears to have m. a Mohawk Ind.

Authorities regard Monts. as not always consistent & are sometimes not reconcileable as to statements of material facts. Mme. Mont. appears to have been b. when fr. 1684. When abt 10 yrs of age she was capt by some Iroquois warriors & adopted, prob. by a Seneca woman, Roland Monton - for at maturity she m. a Seneca named Roland Monton, by whom she had 4, if not 5 ch., namely, Andr. Henry Rott Henry & Mary, the last becoming a wife of Katarioniecha, who lived in a neighborhood of Shadmotkin, Pa. Roland had a bro. called "Stuttering John" & a sis. variously known as Catherine, Kate, Cathrina, & Cathleen. After a death of Roland, Mme. Mont. m. a noted Seneca chief named Carondowawen, or "Big Tree," who later took a name Rott Hunter in honor of a royal governor of a prov. of N.Y. Abt 1729 her husb. Rott, was killed in battle w/ a Catawba, against whom he was waging war. Mme. Mont first app as an off. interpreter at a conf at Albany Aug 1711 betw. delegates of a 5 Nat & Gov. Wm. of N.Y. This was prob. a occasion on which her husb adopted a name Rott Hunter

H. C. BURLEIGH, M. D., C. M.
THERESA, N.Y.

Documentary History of New York.

Montour.

P. 578 1754
Hendrick, a brother of Abraham, both Sachems of the upper Castle of the Mohawks.

p. 585 1754
Governor of Virginia sent two messages by Mr. Andrew Montour to Onondaga, for your advice how to act. It happened that no Council could be called at either time. The Chiefs of Onondaga desired Mr. Montour to tell their brother the Governor of Virginia to act cautiously and let the French strike the first blow.

p. 601 1754
Hendrick at Albany.

p. 630 1753
Hendrick, chief of Mohawks, appointed Speaker at a meeting with the English.

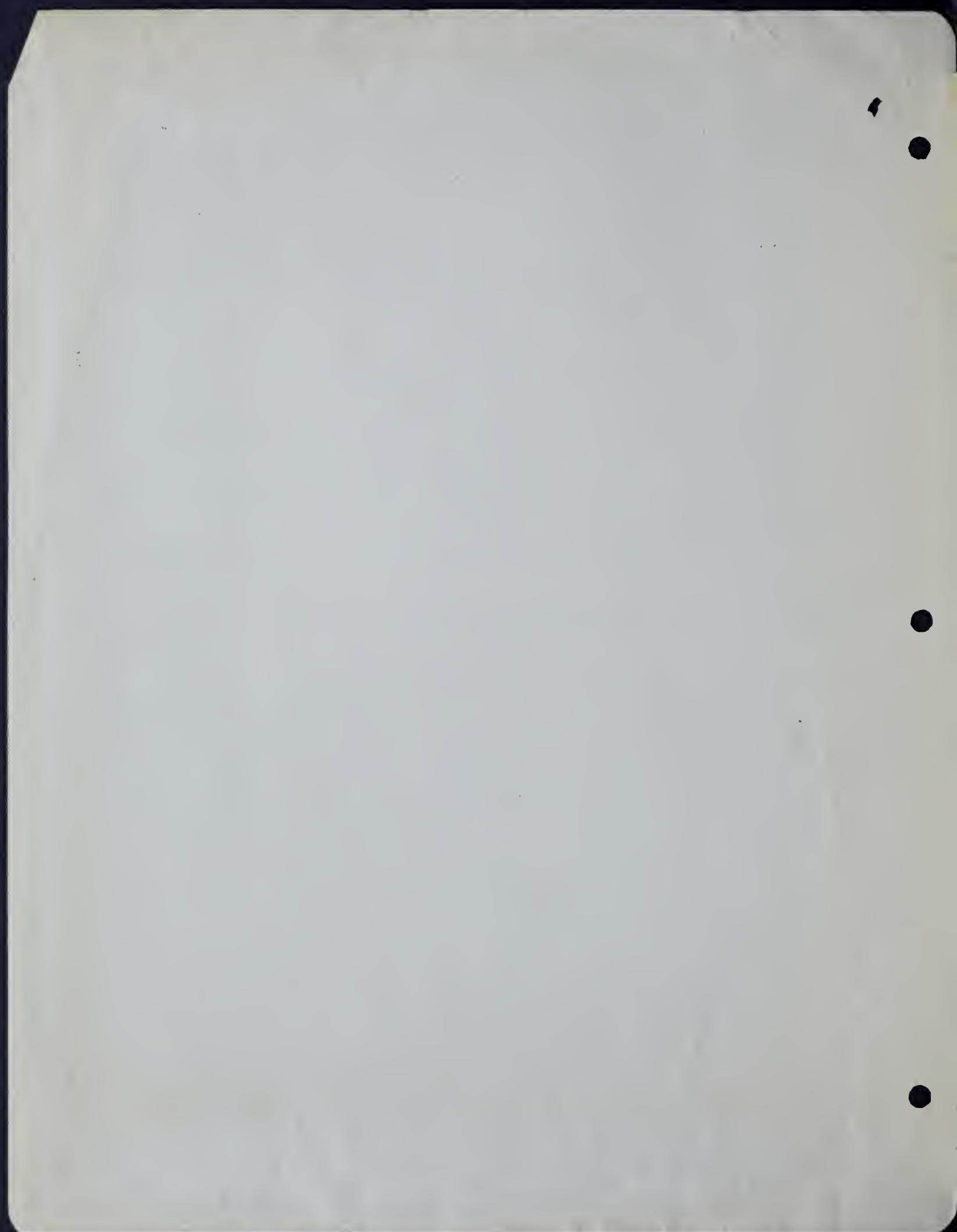
p. 632 1753
Hendrick spoke at a Meeting at Mount Johnson.

p. 689 1755
Rumor of a Battle between the English and French.
That Hendrick, the Mohawk Sachem, is missing and supposed killed.

p. 693 1755
Battle of Lake George.
Old Hendrick, the great Mohawk Sachem, we fear, is killed.

p. 809 1764
Interview between some Mohawks and Sir William Johnson. Present Abraham, Daniel, Hendrick, Aaron, Isaac, John, Chiefs of the Lower Mohawks.

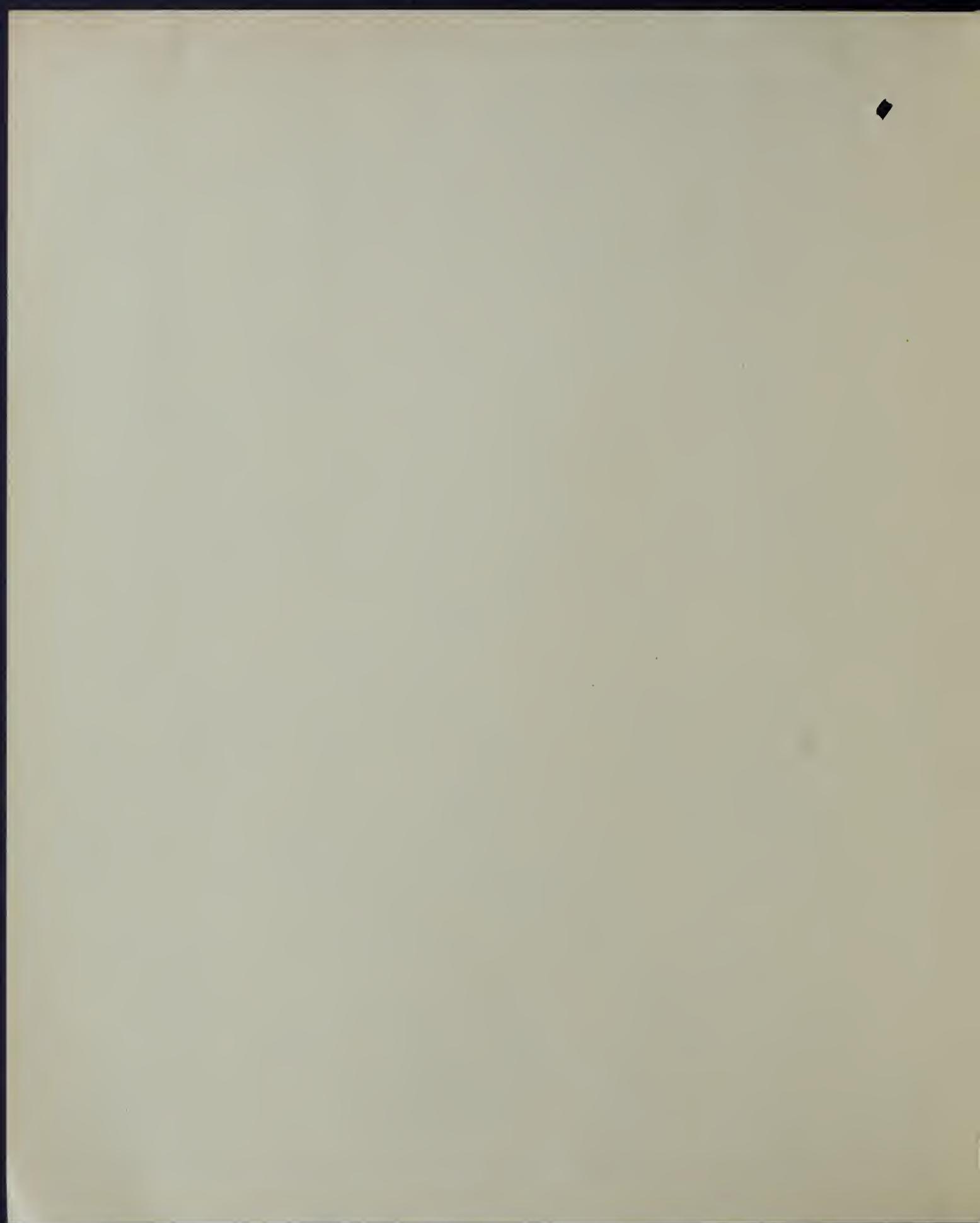
p. 833 1767
Johnson Hall, Jan. 15th.
Dear Sir:
I have received your favor of the 29th ult. and had the pleasure of writing to you on the 2nd of this month concerning Mr. Croghan's proceedings at the Illinois, since which I am informed he arrived at Philadelphia in a bad state of health so that I have not as yet received the particulars of his transactions.
I am glad to hear that Mr. Naturin has laid by the money you mention, and hope some opportunity may be found to send it up when the sledging is good. At present we have little or no snow hereabouts, I return by this opportunity the receipt signed agreeable to your directions: The French were doubtless at the bottom of the affair in West Florida, as they are of all other disturbances on the Continent. By letters I have just received from Comm'y Hay at Detroit I find some fresh instances of it. He incloses me copies of letters by which I find that the French traders about Wabache (Wabash), and the Miamis are doing all they can to set up the Indians to resent our not permitting traders amongst them, that one Capucin who has been very busy in sending messages to the Indians told Major Smallman he would trade where he pleased in defiance of any person or Government whatever and that there are now at Miamis, Lorrain, Lalotte, Potdevin, Capasin, Bartholomi, Bergen, & Richarville, all traders without passes, that the traders do as they please who have no passes, and leave Detroit in defiance if what is said to them.
That Huron, Andrew



Montcalm and Wolfe
P. 57.

Montour

The leader George Croghan was at the Wyandot village of Muskingum, sent to the Indians by the governor of Pennsylvania, to renew the chain of friendship. "Croghan," he says, "is a mere idol among his countrymen, the Irish traders;" yet they met amicably, and the Pennsylvanian had with him a companion, Andrew Montour, the interpreter, who proved of great service to best. As Montour was a conspicuous person in his time, and a type of his class, he merits a passing notice. He was the reputed grandson of a French governor and an Indian squaw. His half-breed mother, Catharine Montour, was a native of Canada, whence she was carried off by the Iroquois, and adopted by them. She lived in a village at the head of Seneca Lake, and still held the belief, unshaken by the guides of her youth, that Christ was a Frenchman crucified by the English (This is stated by Count Zinzendorf, who visited her among the Senecas. Compare "Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.," ii 153. In a plan of the "Route of the Western Army," made in 1779, and of which a tracing is before me, the village where she lived is still called "French Catharine's Town.") Her son Andrew is thus described by the Moravian Zinzendorf, who knew him: "His face is like that of a European, but marked with a broad Indian ring of bear's-grease and paint drawn completely round it. He wears a coat of fine cloth of cinnamon color, a black necktie with silver



spangles, a red satin waistcoat, trousers over which hangs his shirt, shoes and stockings, a hat, and brass ornaments, something like the handle of a basket, suspended from his ears (Journal of Linzendorf, quoted in Schevinitz, Life of David Zeisberger, 112, note). He was an excellent interpreter, and held in high account by his Indian kinsmen.

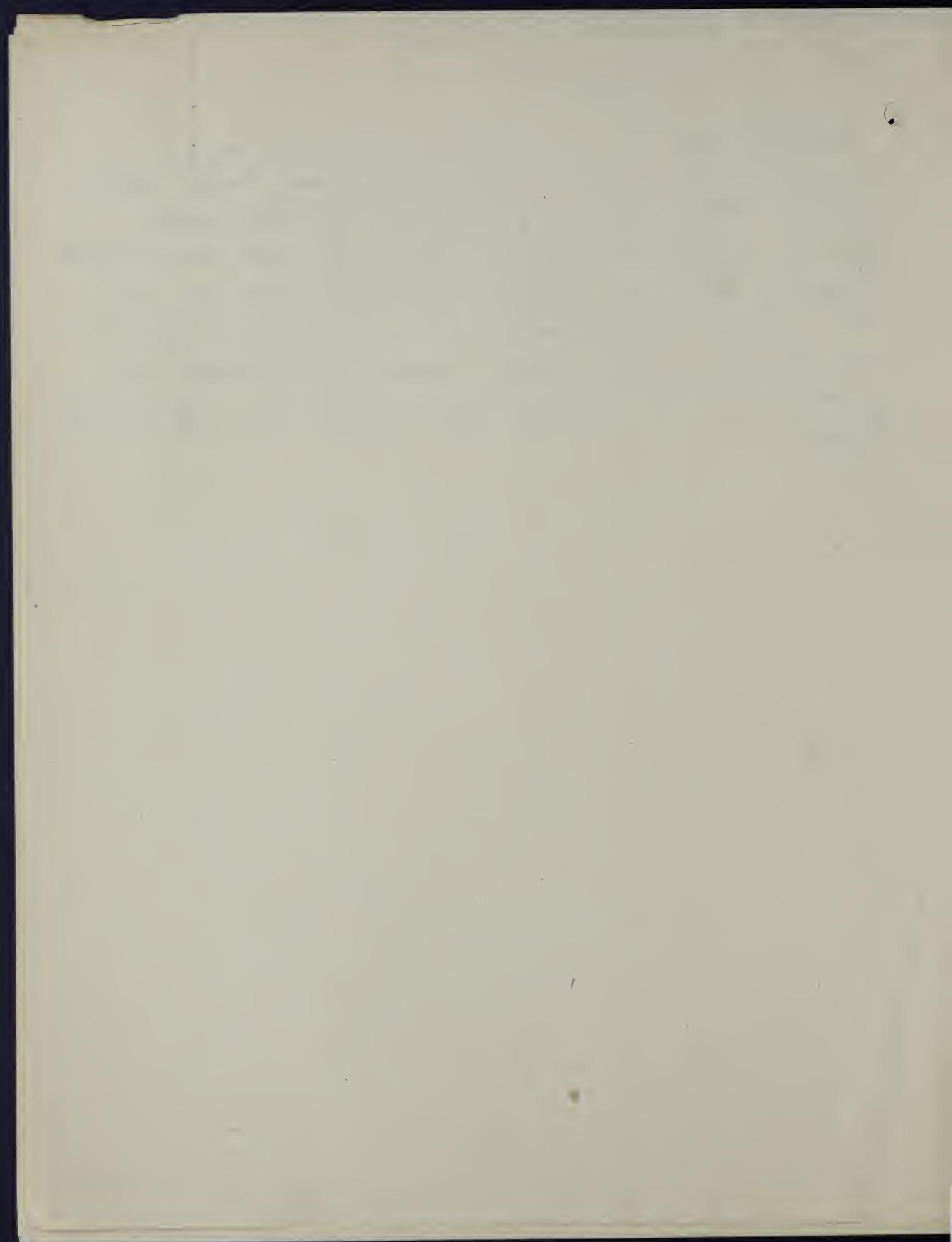
After leaving Meedingum, Gist, Croghan, and Montour went together to a village on White Woman's Creek → the Shawanoe Town at the mouth of the Scioto → Pickawillany, etc.



Conspiracy of Pontiac
Parkman

Montour
1764

Not long after this success (attack of 3000 savages against 40 Delawares, commanded by their chief, Captain Bull), Captain Montour, with a party of provincials and Six Nation warriors, destroyed the town of Kanestis, and other hostile villages, on the upper branches of the Susquehanna. This blow, inflicted by supposed friends, produced more effect upon the enemy than greater reverses would have done, if encountered at the hands of the English alone (Ms Johnson Papers).



Nicolas Elizabeth
COUC TEMPLAIR

Pierre COUC 1657 = Marie
b. 1624 m. 1658 e
d. 1655 b. 1651
d. 1699

Jeanne Louis Angélique Marie Marguerite Pierre Bliz Madelaine Pierre Jean Bliz
 1657-79 1659 1661 1663 1664 — 1665 1667 1669 — 1670 1673
 = 1663 =
 Madelaine or Marie François Jean Mauric
 Sophie Sauvageon Belpes (incurv) Massé-Tarfant menard
 1659 = Jeanne Anne
 = Pierre Sauvageon

Jean Jacques François Marie - mad
1684 — 1700 1687-97

Marie-Jeanne Bourcier Madelaine Pierre Marie-Jeanne Jean-Baptiste Pierre François Marie-
1682-711 1684 1686-1715 1688-88 1690 1691-1709 1695 1697 1700-18
= 1228

Monogram
Slype dit St. Cern

domis

1681	1683	madeline	1688
medeline		gocoke	st. frs. du lac
Seckie		marie	jeanne Queray St.oe
		Salvagene	b. 1656 algonquin
frances	jeffres marie mad frances		
1682	1684 1687-97	—1700	jean
gorell	lori		1688
	ris		st. frs du lac .

Montone = Indian
killed
1721

Montour
Joseph
= Elizabeth
Huronne
of Delawre
Joseph
1714 -

Family tree diagram showing the Desjardins family from 1730 to 1867. The tree starts with Pierre Desjardins in 1730, with a branch for his son Pierre Desjardins in 1758. This branch leads to Thérèse Vaugine in 1732, and then to Marie-Andrée Desjardins in 1766. The main line continues through Pierre Desjardins in 1757, Marie-Andrée Desjardins in 1766, and Charles Desjardins in 1787. The tree then branches into several lines, including a line for Pierre Desjardins in 1764, a line for Charles Desjardins in 1787, and a line for Marie-Jeanne Desjardins in 1762. The tree also shows a line for Pierre Desjardins in 1765, and a line for Charles Desjardins in 1767.

~~These~~
Petit - Montou
~~Delpeh~~ dit Montou

	mane	mane	mane	mane
mane	anne	anne	anne	anne
49	—	—	—	—
	Manlet	Manlet	Manlet	Manlet
	2 = 1763	2 = 1763	2 = 1763	2 = 1763
	Joseph	Joseph	Joseph	Joseph
	Grind	Grind	Grind	Grind

Anonymous Marie Marie-Pierre
1758 Anne 1760 1761 1764

Montour

Montour

Dict. Gen. de Can. France.

Montour¹

▼ 1657, (16 avril) Trois-Rivières

I Couc dit La Tleur, soldat de M. de Frontenac, bp. 1624, fils de Nicolas et d'Elizabeth Tempair, de Cognac; s. Trois-Rivières b. août, 1665 ("Occidit glande catapultae fortuito à socio." — Requêtes des Trois-Rivières).

Mitis & ameg⁸ k 82, Marie b. 1651² (Gagnaguine);³ s. Trois-Rivières 8 janvier 1699.

1. Jeanne bp. Trois-Rivières 14 juillet 1657; s. Trois-Rivières 23 Oct. 1679

2 Louis bp. Trois-Rivières 27 nov 1659; m. 1683, à Marie Sauvageotte.

3. Marie bp 1663

Marie-

4. Marguerite bp. Trois-Rivières 1 juin 1664; m. à Jean Lafond.

5. Elizabeth b. 1667.

6. Madeleine b. 1669; m. à Maurice Ménard.

7. Jean b. 1673

8. Angélique b. 1661; m. à François Sencenay (Delpée)

9. Pierre, b. ----; s. Trois-Rivières 6 août 1665

10. Pierre, b. ----; s. 5 avril 1690 à St. Thomas, Perronville.

11. Jean-Baptiste b. 1673; m. à Anne Sauvageotte

1681 or 1683

II Montour (Couc) Louis (dit-Montour) b. 1659

(Pierre I

Sacotie, Madeleine (femme qu'il a prise selon la coutume des Sauvages).

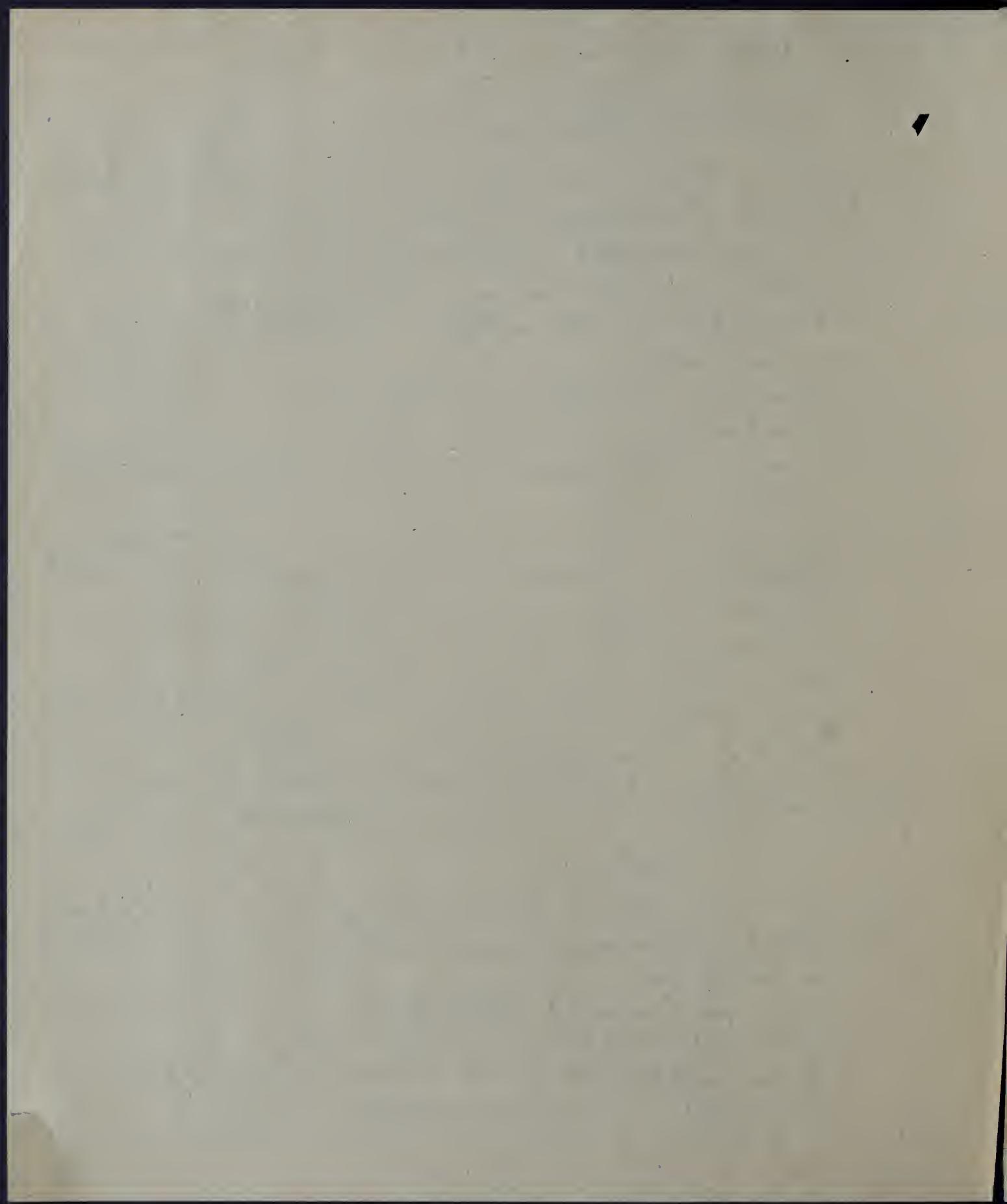
1. François, b. 30 août 1682, à Sorel

2 Jacques b. 1 May 1684 à Trois-Rivières

3. Marie-Madeleine b. 1687; s. Trois-Rivières 26 fév 1697

4. François b. ----; s. Trois-Rivières 11 dec 1700

over



Montour 2

1688 (7 janvier) St-François-du-Lac

1^o Quigesig~~s~~ & K8~~s~~, Jeanne (Algonquine) b. 1656

1 Jean b. St-François-du-Lac 7 janvier 1688

II Couc, Jean-Bte b. 1673

[Pierre 1

Sauvageau, Anne

1 Jean-Baptiste, b. 27 nov 1706, à Lachine.

Montour, Joseph

Huronne (du Detroit), Elisabeth.

1. Joseph né en Janvier et bp 23 juillet 1714, à Montréal

Couc, Jean ~~---~~

---, Marguerite

Marie-Julienne, b. 13 avril 1763, à Québec.

Fafard

II Fafard, Jean b. Trois-Rivières 18 sept 1657, (François I)

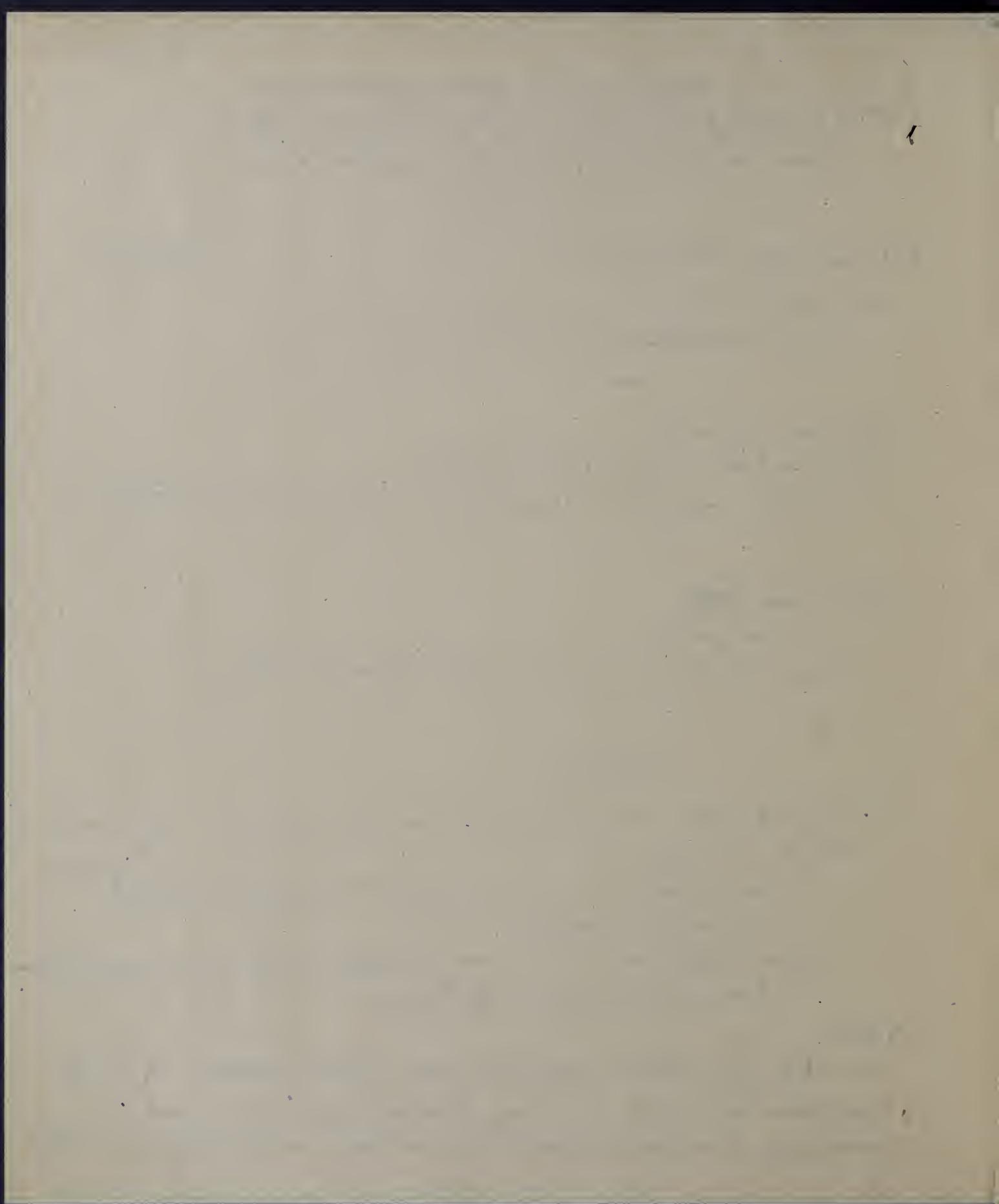
Couc, Marguerite (Pierre 1)

1. Marguerite, b. ---; m. 4 Mai 1710, à Jean-Baptiste Turpin, au Detroit.

2 Jean-Baptiste b. ---; m. Detroit 4 nov 1715 à Marguerite-Joseph (Huronne) Quérat

Note:

In 1677 La Salle recorded the population of Fort-Frontenac, and among those present was a soldier named Fafard (see Le Fort de Frontenac 1668-



1678 Pan Mr. Benjamin Salle). A foot-note on this man is as follows:

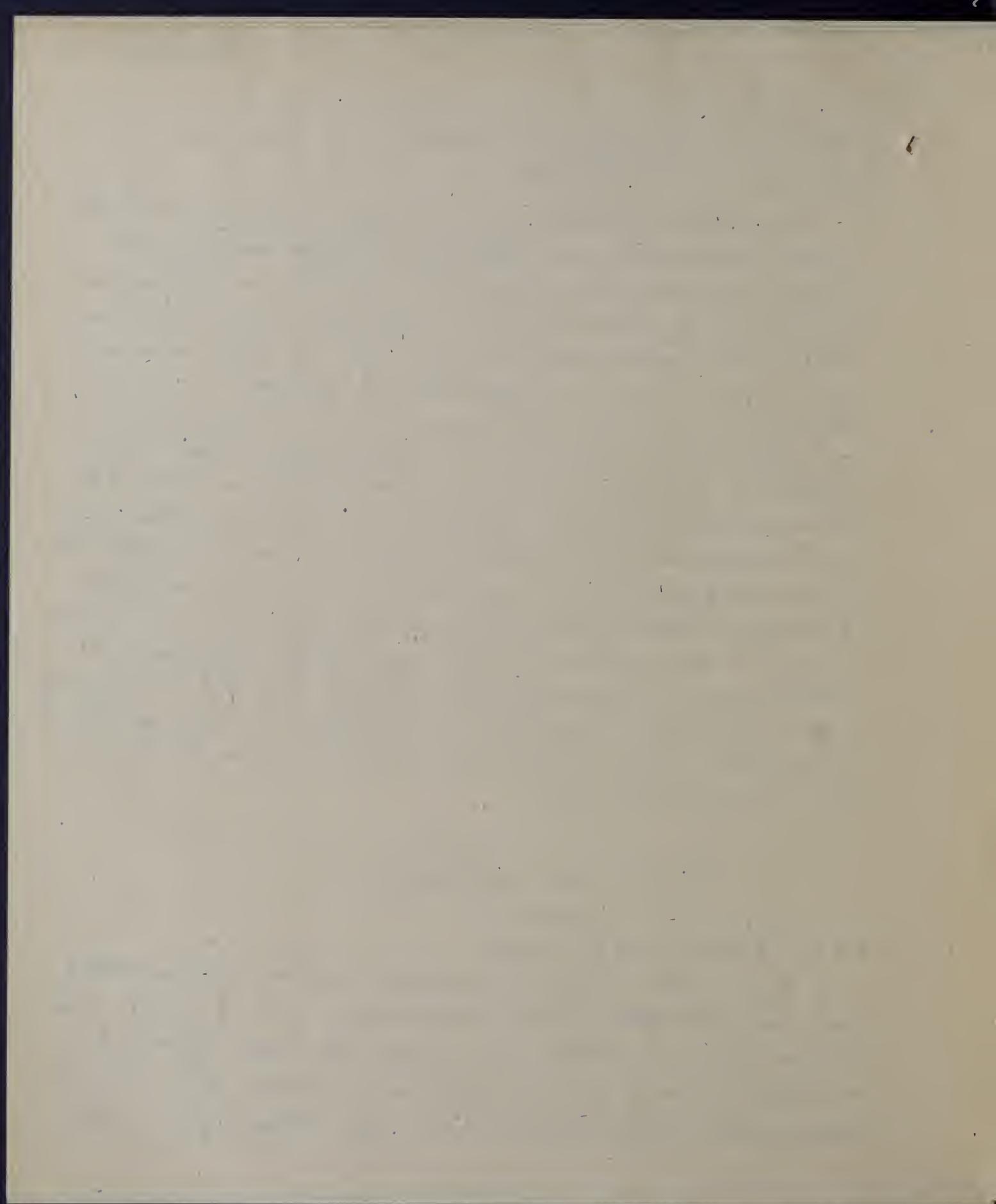
"La Salle se plaignait en 1680 que Greysolon Duluth avait entraîné son interprète Tafard au pays des Sioux. Ce doigt Jean Tafard dit Maconce, né aux Trois-Rivières le 18 septembre 1657. Au recensement de Bécancour, 1681, il est chez son père François avec son frère François, né en 1660. Peu d'années après, il épouse un métis algonquine, Marguerite Conc, née aux Trois-Rivières en 1664 et dont les frères ont produit plusieurs interprètes de marque sous le nom de Montour. Vers 1687 il se dirigeait du côté du Détroit où nous le retrouvons à l'époque de la fondation du fort, en 1701, et par la suite. Un de ses fils épousa une Huronne. Quant à son frère François Tafard dit Delorme et dit Lapavane, il s'était marié à Champlain en 1683 avec Marguerite Jobin et laissa sa famille en ce lieu jusqu'à 1709 tout en fréquentant le Détroit en qualité d'interprète. En 1713, au Détroit, il épousa Barbe Loisel, veuve de François Gantier" (Voir Tanguay, I, 266)

Stone's Life of Brant

Vol 1.

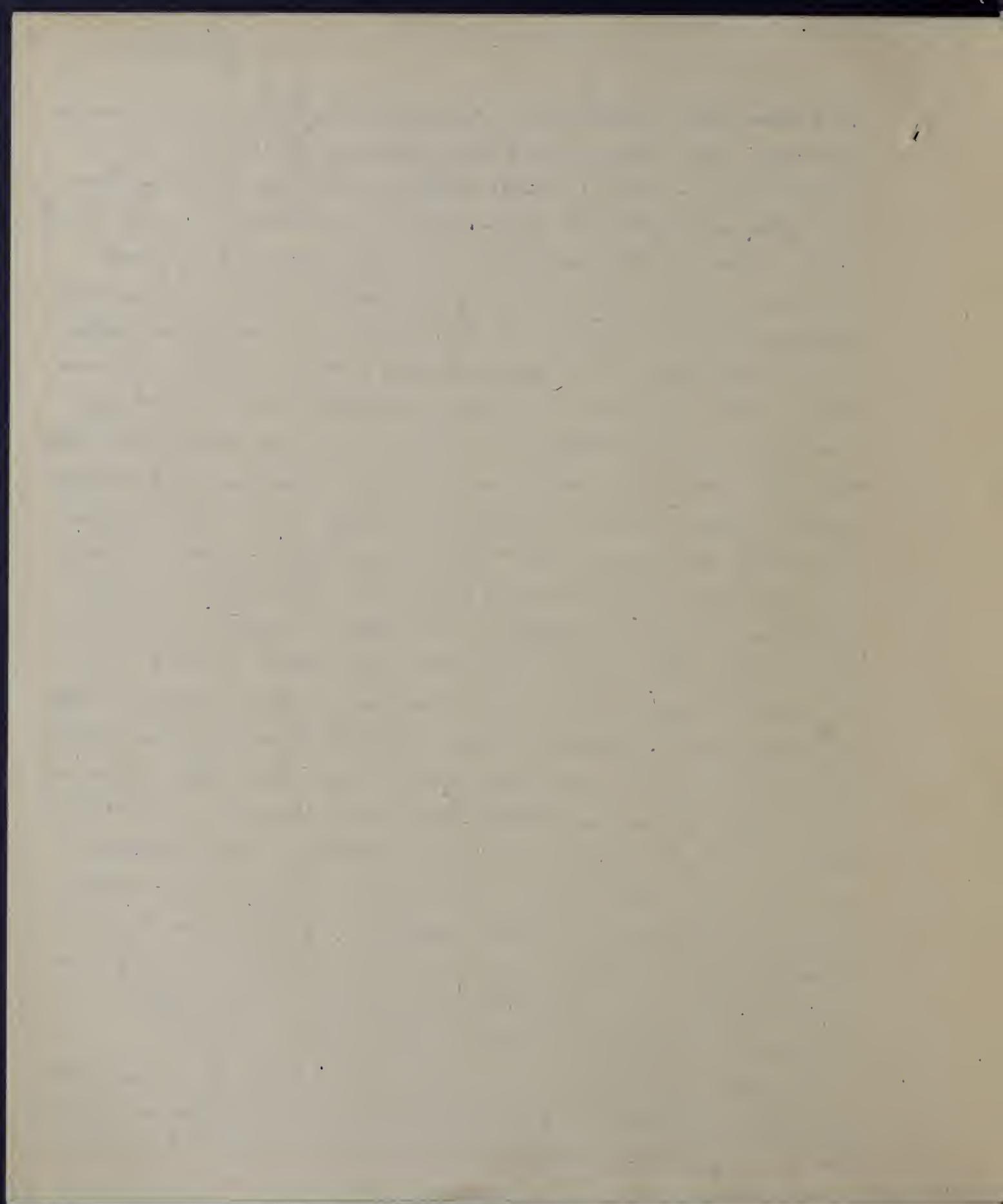
8.339 (Battle of Wyoming.)

"It is related in an unwritten history of this battle, that the celebrated Catharine Montour was present, with her two sons; and that she ranged the field of blood like a chafed tigress, stimulating the warriors of her adopted race to the onset, even in the hottest of the fight.



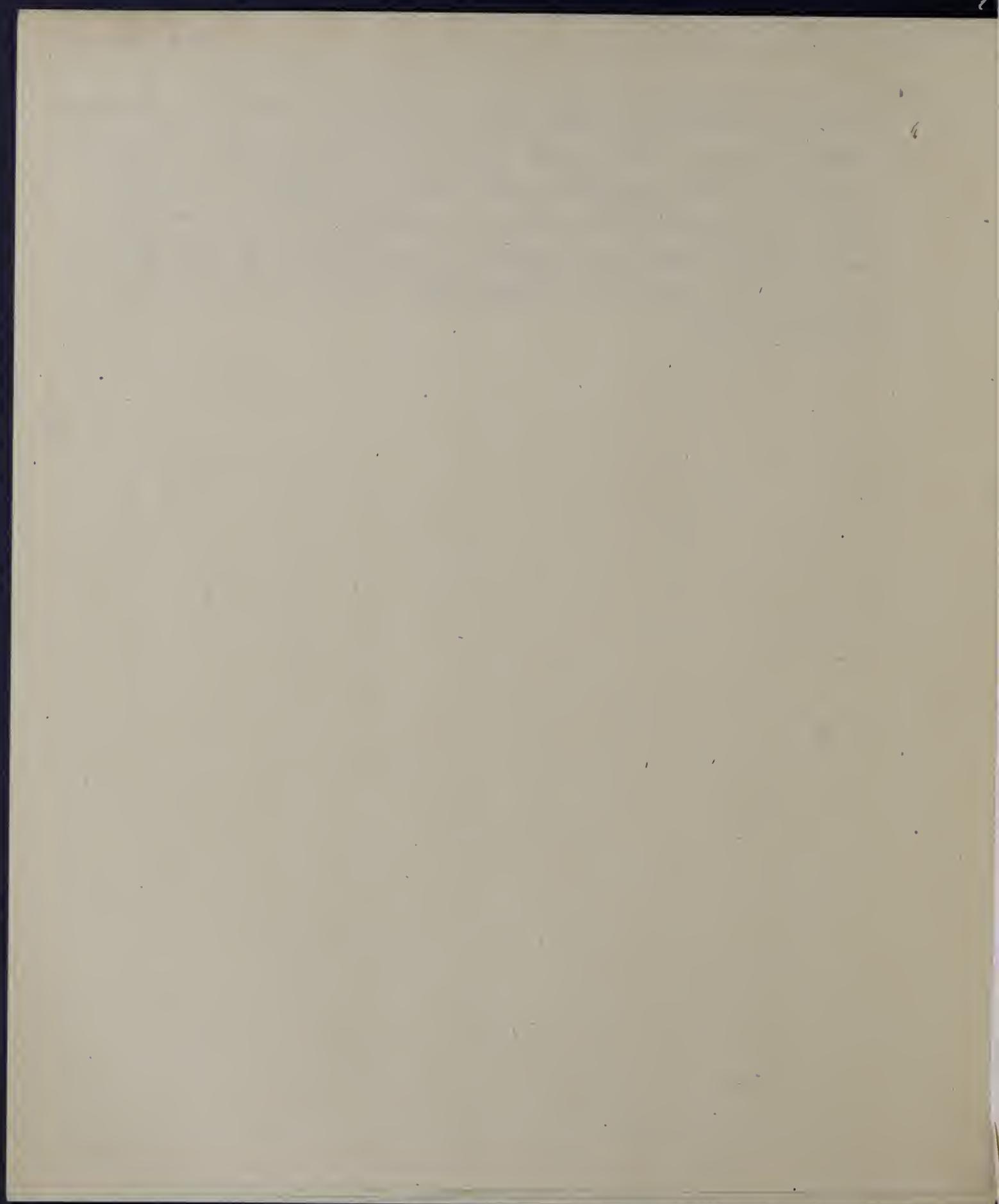
But from the antecedent character of that remarkable woman, the story can hardly be credited. She was a native of Canada, a half-breed, her father having been one of the early French governors — probably Count Frontenac, as he must have been in the government of that country at about the time of her birth. During the wars between the Six Nations and the French and Hurons, Catharine, when about ten years of age, was made a captive, taken into the Seneca country, adopted and reared as one of their own children. When arriving at a suitable age, she was married to one of the distinguished chiefs of her tribe, who signalized himself in the wars of the Six Nations against the Catawbas, then a great nation living south-westward of Virginia. She had several children by this chieftain, who fell in battle about the year 1730, after which she did not again marry. She is said to have been a handsome woman when young, gentle, and of polite address, notwithstanding her Indian associations. It was frequently her lot to accompany the chiefs of the Six Nations to Philadelphia, and other places in Pennsylvania, where treaties were held; and from her character and manners she was greatly caressed by the American ladies — particularly in Philadelphia, where she was invited by the ladies of the best circles, and entertained at their houses. Her residence was at the head of the Seneca Lake*

* Catharinestown — so named from her. This account of Catharine Montour is chiefly drawn from William Marsh's Journal of a treaty with the Six Nations, held at Lancaster



Montour 5.

in 1744 - Vide Mass. Hist. Coll. In 1758 Gen William Johnson had an Indian interpreter in his service, known as "Captain Montour." One of Catharine's sons was called "Captain," and was probably the same. Tradition, at Seneca Lake, holds that Catharine Montour was killed by Sullivan's men in 1779. But it will hereafter be seen that such was not the fact.



Montour

Notes taken from some unknown book.

\ MONTOUR.

P. 258 1708

That year the Indian, Montour, family first came to notice. The father was a Frenchman who had a son and two daughters by an Indian wife, and they became prominent. In 1708 the son brought twelve of the Far Indians to trade in Albany; they had come 800 miles. There may have been several families of this name. Joncaire killed the original Montour in 1721 by Vaudreuil's order.

P. 262 1712

Joncaire was at Onondaga; but Vaudreuil sent Longueuil and Chauvignerie there, as Peter Schuyler had been there twice and had brought Madame Montour and her husband, to remove jealousies created by the French. Before the Montours arrived in August, some of the Indians had gone to Albany.

P. 266 1719

At this time the French tried to have Madame Montour settle in Canada.

P. 272 1728

The celebrated Madame Montour was an interpreter at that time, being then the wife, but soon the widow of Robert Hunter, or Carundowana, another Oneida chief. Her first husband was a Seneca named Roland Montour. She was then called "a French woman, who had lived long among these People" and was always represented as of unmixed blood. That year she told an alarming story, which came from her sister, married and living among the Miamis, that the Five Nations had asked the Miamis to take the hatchet against the English.

P. 275 1733

June 18, Shikellimy(?) came to Philadelphia to tell some bad news, and mentioned Margaret, a daughter of Madame Montour.

1734

Carundowana, husband of Madame Montour, had been killed by the Catawbas.

P. 283 1744

Madame Montour was at Lancaster Council.

P. 285 1745, May.

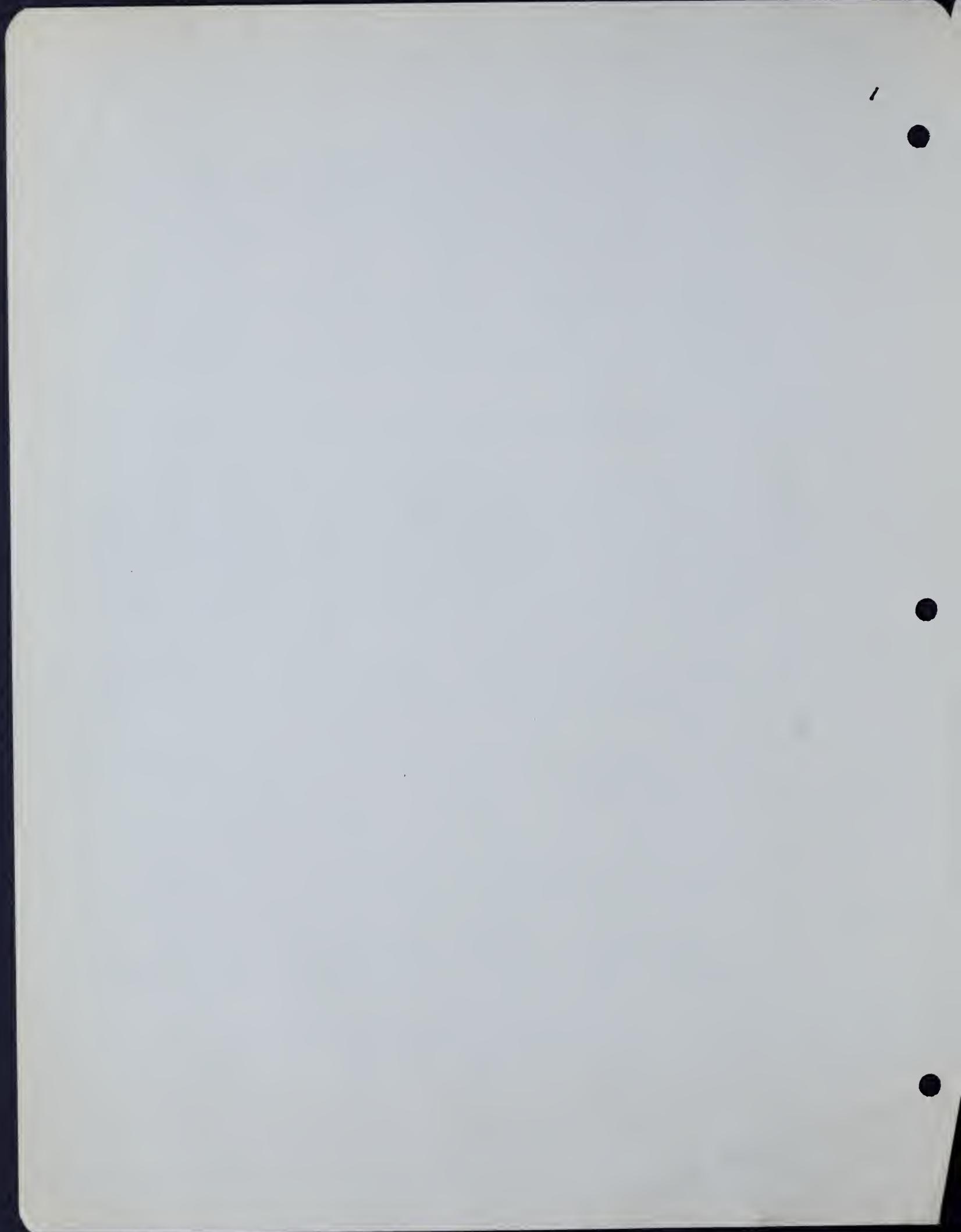
On behalf of Pennsylvania went Conrad Weiser, Andrew Montour, the halfbreed, and Shikellimy John's(?) son.

P. 296 1751

George Croghan and Andrew Montour had several conferences at Logstown early in 1751 with chiefs of the Six Nations living on the Ohio, on French aggressions there.

P. 297 1753

Andrew Montour went to Onondaga that year to invite the Iroquois to a council at Winchester, Pa. He was there again in August with messages from Virginia and Pennsylvania.



Notes taken from an unknown book.

MONTOUR.

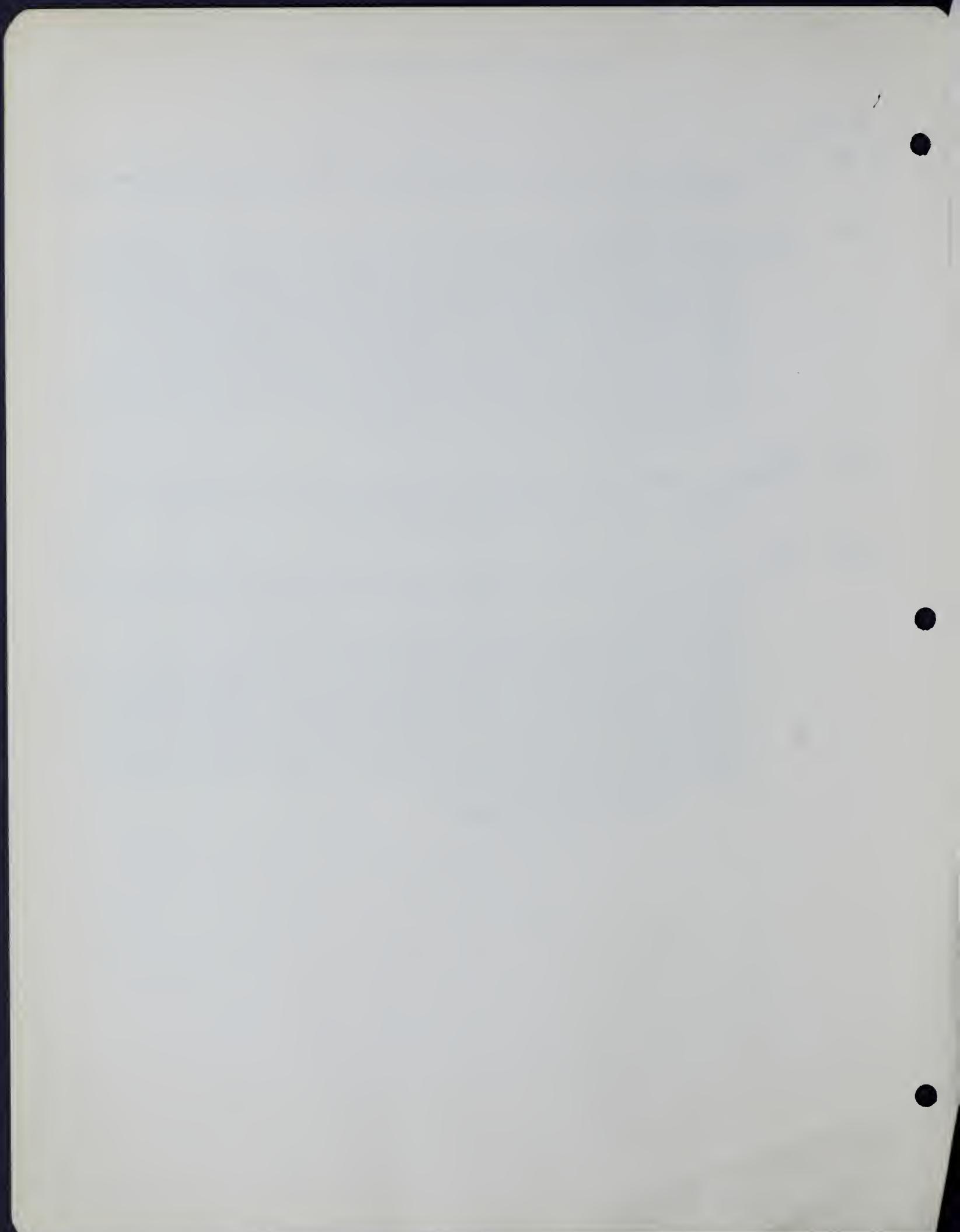
p. 326 1764 April 1, 1764 Captain Montour led 140 Iroquois from Oquaga and found Kanaughton abandoned.

p. 359 1778 Wyoming Massacre. The horrible stories of Catharine and Esther Montour were doubted by Stone, nor is his account of the two families correct. From the former Catharine's town has its name (N. Y.), and Colonel Campbell mentioned her and not Esther at Wyoming. The Pennsylvania tradition alone preserves her name. She is said to have been the daughter of French Margaret, and wife of Echogohund, King of the Munsey Indians, succeeding to his authority on his death and living at Seshequin. A captive, Mrs. Whittaker, often saw her there and described her as a woman of fine appearance and pleasant manners. This was earlier in the war, but the acts ascribed to her are not in harmony with her character.

P. 360 1778 ~~Expt~~ Col. Thomas Hartley reported operations on the northern line of Pennsylvania in Sept., having reached Tioga Sept. 26, with 200 men: We burnt Town, Hester's Palace or Town, etc.

P. 375 1791 In this year we have again a glimpse of the female part of the Montour family, but without a hint of the traditional Queen Esther. The male members often appear. Zeisberger wrote at the Moravian towns Jan. 4, 1791: A Mohawk Indian woman, Mary Montour, sister of Cathrine and of the former Andrew Montour, who came here not long ago, upon her request and desire, got leave to be a dweller here. She knows how to speak many languages, for example, Mohawk, her mother tongue, Wyandotte, Ottawa, Chippewa, Shawano, Delaware, English and French. Her sister, Cathrine, and several of her friends, live not far from Niagara over the lake, and we have already many times heard that she would like to be here, for John Cook, her son, is here.

a corruption of Cone?



MONTOUR.

Couc.

1657, (16 April) Three Rivers.

1.-Couc dit Lafleur, Pierre, soldier of M. de Fremont, b. 1624, son of Nicolas and Elizabeth Lemplair, of Cognac; s. Three Rivers, 6 Aug., 1665.
"Occisus glande catapultae fortuito a socio."-Registers of Three Rivers.

Mite8ameg8k8e, Marie, b. 1731, (Algonquin); s. Three Rivers, 8 Jan., 1699.

1. Jeanne, b. Three Rivers, 14 July, 1657; s. Three Rivers, 23 Oct., 1679.
2. Louis, b. Three Rivers, 27 Nov., 1659; m. 1683 to Marie Sauvagesse.
3. Marie, b. 1663.
4. Marguerite, b. Three Rivers, 1 June, 1664; m. Jean Masse-Fafart.
5. Pierre, b.----; s. Three Rivers, 6 Aug., 1665.
6. Elizabeth, b. 1667.
7. Madeleine, b. 1669; m. Maurice Menard.
8. Pierre, b.----; s. 5 April, 1690 at St. Thomas, Pierreville.
9. Jean-Baptiste, b. 1673; m. Anne Sauvagesse.
10. Angelique, b. 1681; m. Francois Sincerny.

1681 or 1683.

dit Montour,

11.-Louis, b. Three Rivers 27 Nov., 1657.

(Pierre 1.

Socokie, Madeleine. Femme qu'il a prise selon la coutume des Sauvages.

1. Francois, b. 30 Aug., 1682 at Sorel; d. Three Rivers 11 Dec., 1700.
2. Jacques, b. 1 May, 1684 at Three Rivers.
3. Marie Madeleine, b. 1687; d. Three Rivers 28 Feb., 1697.

1688, 7 Jan., St. Francois-du-Lac.

Quigesig8k8e, Jeanne, Algonqui; b. 1656.

4. Jean, b. St. Francois-du-Lac 7 Jan., 1688

